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The James Caldwell Family
of ✓

Erie, Penna. and Chillicothe, Ill.

Geneological tabulation of their
descendants; including data of
forebears of Caldwell, Booth, Hay,
Armstrong and other allied families
in France, England, Scotland, Ire-
land and America.

Compiled by
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Asheville, North Carolina

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Asheville, N. C.

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Dedication

This family history is dedicated to the memory of my beloved mother, Diantha Caldwell Weede, and to all the descendants of James and Sabals Hay Caldwell. As a boy I visited my grandparents often, met all their sons and daughters, then living, knew and played with all my maternal family cousins, knew their parents intimately. In recent years I have visited and greeted everyone of the later generations, born prior to 1958, excepting two youngsters, and excepting the one branch of the family with which we have all lost contact.

The many months of research and compiling, the traveling to distant libraries, and the writing, publication and distribution of this narrative, I trust will be accepted as indicative of my warm affection for all these relatives, and my appreciation of their loving kindness to me through the years. I am proud to share with them membership in the Caldwell and allied families.

Fred Lewis Weede

Asheville, N. C.

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The Caldwell Line

IN general it might be noted that the Caldwell name is borne by many families. In research one finds them scattered well over America dating back many years. They all have a common ancestry in Scotland, Ireland or England. The New England Caldwells claim a Robert Caldwell as the one at the top of the family tree in America. He settled in Rhode Island. John Caldwell of Mass., another John in Virginia, James Caldwell of West Va., another James Caldwell in New Jersey and several others. In colonial times, in the Revolutionary war, in Congress and in other ways, they have made a record of service. Allied families are: Conway, Chew, Lee, Travis, Taylor, Newman, Yarnell, and White. Of the allied families of our James Caldwell family, are Grier, Hay, McClure, Crosier, Fischer, Wilson, Rossiter, Nichols, Dunlap, and some others especially in Erie county, Pennsylvania.

The Caldwell arms are: Per pale sable and vert, a stag's head argent; in chief, three cold wells proper. The cold wells are a play on the name, placing the armorial in the casting class. No motto and no crest accompany this blazon. With this arms, a crest is used by some branches of the Caldwell family. It is an arm holding a torch, the torch of knowledge, with the motto, "Sapers Ande" — "Dare to be wise." The symbolism represented by metals and tinctures is constancy, loyalty, and sincerity. The stag represents one who well forsee his opportunity. Another motto cited is "Dum Spiro Spero"—While I breathe I hope.

The data herewith presented, deals somewhat with the ancient Caldwell family in general, but more particularly with the ancestors, direct and allied, of the James Caldwell, born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Sabals Hay Caldwell, who later resided near and in Chillicothe, Ill., where most of their children, numbering eleven, were born.

The many Caldwell genealogies I have examined, all agree on the ancient activities of our ancestors. They were vigorous, stubborn and courageous fighters, with records beginning with the start of the Middle Ages (476) on through the wars in Britain, Scotland and Ireland, on

through the Revolution, The Indian Wars and War of 1812 on this continent. And the rolls of all later wars are studded with their names. "Americans of Gentle Birth," by Mrs. Pittman and Mrs. Walker, tells of three Caldwell brothers, of Toulon, France, participating in the Third Crusade (1188) in the Mediterranean Sea, led by Frederick Barbarossa. Later these brothers quarreled with the King of France and fled to Scotland. In "Caldwell History," by Mrs. Leonora Caldwell, published by the International Caldwell Society, Washington, D. C. (Lib. of Congress) the author says the original family names was Huguenot de Coville, and first became prominent in the battle of Tolbic (496) under Clovis, first King of France. The daring feat by a de Coville chieftain won him a star in the forehead of the roe buck on his shield to denote a "leader". No other family can be found, so this record says, with a roe buck with a star in forehead. The parchment of this bestowal is in the Cathedral of Cologne, Germany.

In "The Caldwells of France, Scotland, Ireland and America," by Mrs. Anne Caldwell Escott (Lib. of Cong.) we find this: "The name de Coville of France became Cauldwell in Scotland and Caldwell in Ireland. A branch of the family went with William the Conqueror to England (1066), and from there to Scotland with King David in 1124. A William Cauldwell, of Glasgow, was Lord Chancellor of Scotland. His descendant, William Caldwell of Ayrshire, had a son John who went to Enniskillen, Ireland, Fermanagh County, Ulster Province, and died there in 1639." He is the "Johnnie" Caldwell, most durable and devilish of all that famous breed — "Scottish Chieftains" — his feats celebrated in an ancient English ballad bearing his name. He escaped to Ireland with an English army at his heels. John's son, James Caldwell, of Roxburgh (Castle Caldwell) was created a baronet by Charles II of England in 1683 and it is from this line our Caldwell family is most likely descended.

Still another interesting comment from "William Caldwell", by Charles Caldwell, M.D. of Washington, D. C. (Newberry Library) follows: "Queen Elizabeth was a descendant of the Caldwells and their staunch friend." The author tells the story of the three brothers of Toulon — John, Alexander and Oliver — and says they settled in Solway Firth, south Scotland, on land granted by the King. This land had lots of springs or cold wells or "cauld wells," and that there was intermarriage with noted families, the royal family included. He further states: "Joseph, John, Andrew and David went with their kinsman Oliver Cromwell, whose grandmother was Ann of Caldwell of Solway Firth."

From "Wills Perogative" in Fermanagh county, Ireland, from 1717 to 1784, one notes recorded wills of four Caldwell with both "Sir" and "Bart" titles, and one John Caldwell, merchant of Enniskillen. That town also had a Caldwell as Postmaster. Enniskillen was outstanding in Ireland's history during the period of slaughter, when native Irish tried to exterminate the English colonists who had earlier driven off the natives. This was in reign of William and Mary when many of the Protestants, from all sections of the country, fled to this Ulster stronghold. A battle

and seige lasted three months, with savage fighting, but despite many deaths from starvation the men of Enniskillen never surrendered. Caldwells and Armstrongs were among the defenders.

In "John Caldwell and Sarah Dillingham Caldwell of Ipswich, Mass." by Augustine Caldwell, the data as to the settlement in Ireland is confirmed, with the added information that John Caldwell, merchant, was a grandson of John (William of Ayrshire's son). Burke's Peerage says the Caldwell family was greatly distinguished. Henry Caldwell, grandson of John, was Lt. Col. of British army in defense of Quebec, and his brother Charles was aide-de-camp of General Wolfe. There is listed by Augustine Caldwell the names of a number of Caldwell men who went with Oliver Cromwell from England to suppress the fighting in Ireland (1649) — Joseph, John, Alexander, Daniel, David, and Andrew. When Cromwell was made Protector, "these Caldwells remained in Ireland to protect English interests." In some geneologies it has been stated Cromwell's grandmother was "Ann of Caldwell." I have read a dozen biographies of Cromwell but found no mention of a Caldwell either in his ancestry or among his troops. Biographies read: Church, G. R. Sterling Taylor, Samuel R. Gardiner, Alphonse de Lamartine, Rev. Francis Hawks, Rev. M. Russell, William Harris, Merle D'Aubigne, John Morley, Arthur Patterson, Robert Southey, and Thomas Carlyle. I do not doubt Caldwells fought with Cromwell, and perhaps somewhere were among his ancestors, but I could verify neither assertion. According to the writer quoted above, among the Caldwells left in Ireland, Joseph and David died there but the latter's children emigrated to Virginia and Pennsylvania. As an interesting sidelight, in "Compendium American Geneology" under William Beebe Caldwell, Erie 1873, it is stated a Robert Caldwell (d. 1799) from Ireland, settled in Juniata county, Pa. about 1755. His brother John was the grandfather of the celebrated Southern statesman John Caldwell Calhoun. The names Erie and Robert appear coincidental with our Robert Caldwell settlement in Erie in 1803, but the Robert mentioned is not our ancestor.

Of all the sons and daughters, or their descendants, of James Caldwell, the one who did most to awaken interest in family history, and whose research uncovered most data, was his oldest daughter, Dr. Juliet Caldwell, unmarried. Among her nephews and nieces, her geneological letters became famous, and the data, while scant, has been used by several branches of the family as a starting point in tracing our lineage. As I write this I have before me a dozen or more letters from her, dating back more than fifty years. Some, beautifully penned, shortly before she died, aged 93 years to the day. She was the oldest in that family of eleven children, but outlived them all.

Juliet was teaching in the public schools of Chicago when the great fire occurred. Later she graduated in medicine at Michigan University, Ann Arbor. She practiced her profession in Chicago, was famous as a

"Baby Doctor." Among her close friends was Robert Louis Stevenson. About 1886 she dropped her practice to go to Denver and nurse her brother Walter, who had gone there for his health. About a year later she stopped in Ness City, Kansas, to visit her sister Diantha Caldwell Weede and family. She was very tired and instead of resuming practice in Chicago she decided to become a "Country Doctor," bought a horse and buggy, and rented a sod house near the pioneer settlement of Ransom, about 25 miles north of Ness City.

I was about 14 years old and she asked me to help her get settled, and I spent a memorable summer with her. A woman doctor was too novel for the community, and her adventure proved a failure. Later she taught in a negro school in Nashville, Tenn. Following that experience, her sister Samantha joined her in operating a rooming house in Kansas City, Mo. and their sister Jane also teamed up with them there. The three aging aunties, Samantha and Jane in rather poor health, took under their wing Annis, their late sister Ada's daughter, and later Ada's granddaughter, Ursula Ruth, orphaned.

Samantha and Jane passed away but Juliet still cared for Ursula despite advancing years. At last, at the insistence of nephews and nieces, she surrendered, and entered the splendid Nettleton Home in Kansas City. There she had fine care, suffered a broken hip, was confined to a wheel chair, laughed off her infirmities in cheerful letters to relatives, was the life of her group, had a peaceful exit. A wonderful character, a true blue Caldwell and Hay, one of the most beautiful of a family of sisters with a tremendous love of family.

As Juliet's famous letter forms all the basis of fact and legend anyone had concerning our Caldwell branch history, the one she sent to me contains most of that data, so I use it, just as written me, while in Erie Pennsylvania, some time around 1912.

Dear Nephew Fred:

Brief sketch of James Caldwell and his ancestors written by his daughter Juliet.

James Caldwell was born in Erie County, Pa. Feb. 8, 1812. Died Sept. 7, 1883 in Chillicothe, Ill. and was buried there. He was the son of Robert Caldwell, who was born, May 14, 1775, in Ireland, and died Feb. 1, 1831, 56 years of age in Erie, Pa. Was buried in Erie cemetery in John K. Caldwell's lot.

His mother was Isabel Kemplain Caldwell, born Sept. 4, 1773 in England, died March 18, 1840, 67 years old, in Erie, Pa. and was buried in Erie cemetery by the side of her husband, Robert Caldwell. I visited their graves several years ago. Her maiden name was Kemplain. The K in Uncle John Caldwell's name comes from that source. On her mother's side she was related to General Armstrong, mentioned in U. S. history of the American Revolution.

James Caldwell's brother, Thomas Armstrong Caldwell, receives his middle name from the family name of Armstrong. My father's mother, Isabel Kemplain Caldwell, was said by those who knew her, to be a lovely noble woman, tall, large, stately and well proportioned; commanding figure, handsome. When my father James Caldwell and my mother moved to Illinois in 1838, I was six months old, and grandmother said: "They are taking you west for the Indians to eat up."

James Caldwell's great grandmother was descended from Barton Booth of England. A noted English tragedian, Barton Booth was related to the Earl of Warrington. The Booths, of Ireland, were of same family as Booths of England. They were Scotch-Irish. The Booths belonged to the nobility. When they returned from hunting, if their wives did not welcome them home, they would turn and go back to the chase again.

The father of Robert Caldwell died on the Atlantic ocean, and probably was buried at sea, when crossing the ocean to America. Robert Caldwell and his wife Isabel Kemplain Caldwell, settled in Lycoming county Pa., near Williamsport and the Susquehanna river, and Bald Eagle mountain. Their two oldest boys, John K. Caldwell and Booth Caldwell were born in Lycoming county, Pa. The rest of their family were born near Erie City, Pa.

When Robert Caldwell and his wife moved to Erie county, Pa., James Caldwell's mother (Isabel Kemplain Caldwell) crossed the Allegheny mountains, carrying her oldest child, John K. Caldwell, on one side of old-fashioned saddle bags, with her second child, Booth, in her arms. When I inquired what was in the other side of the saddle bags to balance it on the horse's back, the answer was: "Probably a jug of whiskey. You know in those days, whiskey was very largely used."

One of James Caldwell's brothers was named Booth Caldwell, and a cousin of his, James Booth Caldwell, of North East Pa., were so called from the Booth ancestors in England and Ireland. Robert Caldwell and his family located on the shore of Lake Erie, near Erie City, Pa. They lived there 10 years. The Indians troubled them, so they moved onto a high hill about two miles from Erie. The rest of their children were born in Erie county. They marched in battle, probably at the time Perry gained his great American victory. James Caldwell's oldest daughter Juliet (me myself) was born on same high hill two miles from Erie City, in a log cabin. The rest of the children of James Caldwell were born in Marshall county, Ill., where he and his wife, Sabals Wilson Hay Caldwell located when they moved west to Ill. in 1838.

He took up government land at \$1.25 per acre. Was a very successful farmer, a pioneer, one of the early settlers of the new state of Illinois. An influential citizen, holding many of the public offices. In 1870 he retired from the farm and moved to Chillicothe, Peoria county.

These notes were written by James Caldwell's oldest daughter Juliet in 1895. Most of them were written down in a blank book by my uncle John K. Caldwell, father's oldest brother, and was taken care of

by his oldest daughter, Sophia Caldwell of Erie, Pa. I do not think he would have left them in black and white if they were not authentic. Robert Caldwell had a brother David Caldwell, and in a recent letter from Janette Caldwell Wilson, Erie, Pa. I've been told he had two more brothers, John and William Caldwell.

Signed: Juliet Caldwell, 1832 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Accompanying the above letter was the list of the names and dates of all the children born to Robert and Isabella Caldwell which will be included elsewhere in this data.

The fact that so many of the Caldwell sons and grandsons were given the middle name of Booth and Armstrong, establishes it as certain both these families are among our forebears as Juliet asserts.

Most every summer when I was a small boy, my mother took me and my brother Garfield to Chillicothe to visit my Caldwell grandparents, the aunts and uncles, and the cousins in that quiet town on the beautiful Illinois river. I was from seven to eleven years old and the impressions I set down here are those of a youngster, and might vary from those of the cousins or my sister Luna who taught school there — who had closer contact and more mature observations. Yet I have been asked to write my impressions.

Grandfather seemed quite active and well preserved. Some of those years, I believe, he was mayor of Chillicothe. He was jovial and we were great pals. One morning I recall we walked down to the business center, where Uncle Henry had a drug store, and Uncle Walter was his assistant. My hand was in his, but with the other he shook hands with every man we met — chatted briefly, and tipped his hat and spoke to every woman we encountered. He knew them all. Another incident showing his genial nature, the aunties had prepared a chicken pie for dinner, and Grandfather and I sat on the doorstep picking a bowl of bones on which small bits of meat might have been left. I remember he made me take the bones with the most meat.

Grandmother was more reserved and not so chummy. In fact I was somewhat in awe of her. She always wore her hair in curls that came down to her shoulders. I recall one day being alone in the big living room, about mid morning, when she came down the stairway. She had had her breakfast in her room. She stepped very stately and slowly. I've seen actresses portray royalty descending stairs, and it always carried me back to that morning. When she reached her accustomed chair, one of my aunts hurried to fix the cushions, and adjusted the curtains to let in just the amount of light grandmother desired. She had a little fan in her hand and, when seated, began fanning herself. She spied me, called me to her and patted my head. I had the feeling it was not so much of a caress as a boon.

She may not have been so strong physically — she always looked

pale to me. But to my mind she was always extremely dignified and undemonstrative — but very attractive. Years later, in Erie, I met many of the Hay family and liked them all very much. But I noted a certain reserve and aloofness. In fact one of them, James Hay, my mother's favorite cousin, recalling some reticence and reserve I had shown, seemed happy to remark: "It was the Hay in him."

At my aunt Ada's wedding, in the Caldwell home, a group of us young cousins were seated up front on the floor, practically under foot of the bridal couple and the minister. Grandfather and grandmother sat together right behind us. He was all smiles and beaming; grandmother looked very grave and solemn.

In frequent letters to me, beginning more than sixty years ago, Dr. Juliet urged me to undertake collecting additional family history. For eleven years I lived in Erie, Pa., met several hundred kin, by blood and marriage, some were cousins of my mother, from whom I could have obtained probably much data. Unfortunately I was not keen enough to embrace my opportunity. I have lived to regret it. Perhaps this is the place to urge the younger generations, who may read this narrative, to gather all their allied family history possible before death removes those who know the facts. Save yourself from future regrets. There are still links my later research has not uncovered or verified. I hope most sincerely someone in our family, in the future, may continue this interesting research which probably should include study of records in certain portions of England and Ireland.

As the years passed I did make a few notes. I've been on that John K. Caldwell lot in Erie where my great grandparents are buried and some of their children rest. I was a pall bearer when Sophia Caldwell was buried. Visiting the localities where my Caldwell and Hay ancestors pioneered, fighting off hostile Indians and doing their part in establishing a new nation, did give me a satisfaction and a thrill, and instilled a genuine family pride. But it was not until about twenty years ago that my dear cousins, assuming I knew more family history than I really did, insisted I collect all material available and weave it into a family history. I began the task and all the cousins sent me all data they had, which aside from names and dates of their immediate branch, was only a duplication of some of the scant facts in my possession. Circumstances arose which forced me to abandon the partially completed compilation. My visits, in 1956, to the homes of cousins, or their sons and daughters I had never met, brought new requests for a Caldwell history.

Since then I have accumulated data going far beyond our original plan, delving into the far past and checking our family legends. I have had splendid cooperation in perfecting the geneological table — just one branch, Ada's family, — is incomplete. We have all sinned in this respect. When Juliet died, contact with that branch ceased. In the last eighteen months I have concentrated my effort. I was fortunate in living

a few minutes walk from the Asheville Sondley Reference library, with its wealth of material — one of the most extensive in the nation. In Philadelphia I spent many days in the Pennsylvania Historical library, the city library and with the Presbyterian historical collection. In Washington, D. C., the immense Library of Congress proved a valuable source. The noted Los Angeles library had been visited long before. The most voluminous collection I found was in the Newberry Library in Chicago, where unfortunately my time was too limited. Altogether I have delved through more than 300 volumes of history and biography, and scores of geneological records — some in manuscript. I probed into the official Irish depository in Dublin, but when I read later in my search, that the records of the particular county in Ireland (Fermanagh) I sought had been burned in 1920, I decided engaging searchers there would be unproductive.

Records of England, Scotland and Ireland — their ancient nobility no less — were first studied. May I insert here that I am not so frantically democratic that I beat my breast and moan "Mea culpa" when I find that genes and chromosomes from barons, lords, nobles, knights, and notorious "border chieftains" lurk in my body. They unquestionably do — and in all descendants of our Caldwell and Hay clans, as will be proven by authentic records cited in this narrative. There is brought to the fore the leading family strains in the James Caldwell ancestry through the centuries. This prominence must not be construed as the slightest disparagement of the hundreds of other additional strains accrued through marriage. Only a small minority of names is found in Peerage chronology and historical records. That is no reflection on the worthiness of the group that, numerically, far exceeds those whom history spot lights.

I have been able to assemble, and present herewith, the James Caldwell line from the present year, 1959, (one exception previously noted) back in America to the year 1776. At the other end, I present data beginning about 470 A.D. — the rise of the Frankish dynasty — through England, Scotland and Ireland up to the middle of the 18th century when, on James Caldwell's maternal side, there was a wedding, according to our family legend, uniting the Booth and the Armstrong strains. This bridal couple are James Caldwell's great great grandparents. These two individuals were born necessarily around 1710-1715 and their marriage around 1740. Their daughter Mary — whom I have located and identified beyond any question — was married about 1763 to Thomas Kemplain (varied spellings). Their daughter Isabella, born 1773, is the mother of James Caldwell. However the span of years between 1710 and the date of Mary Kemplain's birth probably 1745 is a link synthetically, but not factually, forged. More concerning that later.

The Booth Line

It is an interesting coincidence that both the Caldwell and the Booth ancestry — as disclosed by many separate researchers — are linked with the start of the Merovingian dynasty (began A.D. 470) and with the later Emperor Charlemagne. Larned and other historians give thrilling accounts of the rise of the Frankish dominion. Should anyone desire to follow the line farther back, it is an interesting excursion into the historical mists enveloping the Aryan migration from Asia to Europe, where numerous scholars strive to prove the Franks were one of two bands that escaped capture when the Greeks destroyed ancient Troy. The other escapee was Aeneas and party to Italy. (Norroena, Vol. III).

Later from Normandy, Caldwell, Booth and Hay ancestors crossed into England, Scotland and Ireland, thence to Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Strains sturdy, vigorous, courageous, staunch, aggressive in the earliest known source, exhibiting the same character as pioneers in the New World. So remember, you who have married into the Caldwell clan, your mates are only doing what comes naturally.

One encounters early a tricky problem in geneology — the varied spelling in public documents, in biographical and historical works, and on tombstones. Let us now trace the Booth line. English annals amply confirm this family was among the ancient nobility. Coat of arms: Ar. 3 boars heads erect and creased sable crest on a wreath, a lion passant argent, supporters two boars sable brissled. Motto: Quod ero spero. One derivation of name, booth, a cottage or small dwelling, hut or temporary shelter, all of Norse origin. Old Icelandic "budh", a dwelling. ("These Names of Ours," by A. W. Dellquest) Various spellings: Booth, de Bouth, Bouthe, Buthe, etc.

A very large blueprint chart of the Booth family in the Newberry library says: "Botho, the Dane, was instructor of the King of Normandy in 1061 and crossed with William of Normandy to England (1066). His descendants were in county of Palentine of Lancaster, England." This original record and chart, it said, were in possession of Countess Dowager Stamford in 1771 and George Booth of Tyndale. (This George Booth is son of Vera, daughter of Robert Booth and Mary Hales Booth, of Ireland, who married George Tyndale Esq. of Bathford. More of this Booth family later). Also in this library was a chart and data compiled

by George Munson Booth, Chicago, 1916 entitled: "The Booth Guelphic Line," which was the farthest back of any records found. Here is listed a dozen or more Morovingian kings of the Frankish monarchy. I give just one: "Isenburdus d. 780, m. Iremutrudis, sister of Charlemagne. She had twelve sons at one birth." The word "whelps" became Guelphs, and Gulphus First was one of her sons.

"The House of Guelph or Royal Family of Great Britain," by Andrew Halliday, M.D. (Sondley Library) gives a more detailed story, including this fable of multiple births, which account by the way, can be found in the records of the Bishopruck of Cologne, first written as factual, by John Tombacus, professor of theology. The royal family of Great Britain, and the Hanover dynasty of Germany, are of the Guelphic (wlpf) line—the ancient Scyrri—and the above book has complete geneological tables. (Remember the Caldwell strain was earlier traced to this same Frankish dynastic period.)

"The Peerage of England," by Arthur Collins, and the several volumes of Burke's Peerage, ancient and modern, declare the Booth family is of great antiquity in Lancaster and Chester in England, first met with in 1275, but that it goes much further back. By intermarriage with neighboring noble families, some more ancient than the Booths, the Booth dominion became one of the most extensive in that nation. Collins especially records geneological details through the second Earl of Warrington who died in 1758. That title however was revived and later went to another Booth, born in Ireland, grandson of George Booth, First Lord Delamere of England.

For brevity, and more recent lineage, our Booth stem apparently springs from George Booth, 1622-1684, or the generation immediately preceeding. This George Booth was the First Lord Delamere and quite prominent in the history of his day. Hume's English history, Vol. V, tells much of him and his son Henry, First Earl of Warrington—an Earldom referred to in our family legend. Both these men were members of Parliament, both imprisoned in the Tower of London during the stormy days of Oliver Cromwell. More about the Booth link later.

Research however discloses an error in Dr. Juliet's reference to Booth descent. She says it came through Barton Booth, the great English tragedian, all of whose biographers say, "was closely related to the Earl of Warrington." The Second Earl of Warrington is meant, another George Booth 1675-1758, apparently second cousins. Barton Booth 1681-1733, was the youngest son of John Booth of Barton, a Lancastershire squire. (Dictionary of National Biography and others). None of many biographies tell clearly whose son Barton's father was, but the direct line is certain. As to the actor Barton, his life is thoroughly covered in Thomas Betterton's "History of the English Stage"; "The Georgian Era" Vol. iv; "Annals of the English Stage", by John Doran; Colley Cibber's "Apology" Vol. II; "Life of Barton Booth," by Theopolis Cibber; "Life and Character of Barton Booth, Esq. by Consent of His

Widow." Some of these authors were associated with Booth in his theatrical ventures and knew him intimately. Barton's marriage history as related by them is as follows: He wed first, Miss or Mrs. Frances Barkham in 1704. She died in six years, no children. He lived with Mrs. Susanna Montford about seven years, until 1718. There was quite a scandal. In 1719 he married Hester Santlow, a dancer, a beauty, the toast of London. She had a daughter, "lately married," whose father was a royal official. Their life together, all writers agree, was an extremely happy one. Booth died in 1733 and all his biographers specifically say he left no children. In Barton's will, printed in full, no mention is made of children, his widow was his only beneficiary. Mention is made of his brother George Booth and his sister Barbara Rogers, whom he says he had often aided financially. This unanimity of his biographers seems to eliminate completely this Barton Booth as one of our ancestors.

In the absence of written documentation by earlier members of our family, it is quite understandable how an error in identity could creep in. I am not unmindful of the fact that in the age of this Barton Booth, natural offspring were quite common. But it is equally true that biographers of that time, had no hesitancy in recording such births. In the absence of any mention by the authorities mentioned of such children (and these authors pulled no punches in their writing) I shall hold Barton Booth left no descendants. There could have been other Booths named Barton, the home town in Lancastershire of several Booth families. I have not found any, although in the records many branches of the Booth family are not documented. It would be quite natural if a Booth, named Barton, was really an ancestor, for our forebears to jump at the conclusion it was the well known actor. In that day also of less communication facilities than we enjoy, if the name Booth was mentioned, someone made a guess it was the actor, which in repeating, was asserted as a fact. So ends the Barton Booth legend—a tragedian even in his grave, at his country home, outside London.

Our family legend asserts positively that the Ireland Booths were the same blood as the English Booths. There were and are many of that name in Ireland, probably all of their ancestors came from England. We are primarily interested in those Booths in Ireland, roughly from 1675 to 1750, because if our ancestors were of Irish Booths, as Juliet and others assert is true, the births and marriages there during those seventy-five years included the forebears we seek. From which particular Booth in England they sprung is also our concern. The descendants of George Booth, First Lord Delamere, previously mentioned, or his brother William, immediately preceding, would fall into that time cycle. Lord Delamere, by his first wife, had one daughter, by his second wife, seven sons and five daughters. Some of these children can be traced, (five sons left no issue, daughters, no record,) his son Henry succeeds to title, 4 sons, no issue, 2 daughters, no record, but records are scarce in those branches not directly in the line of succession to the title. It is of course possible some of these branches from the main Booth stem only through

the daughter, may have emigrated to Ireland, leaving no peerage records in either country, and our ancestor could have sprung from them.

There are two Booth families however, that can be traced, whose descendants fit into the dates demanded. These two families also intermarried, as will be shown. A Robert Booth, a noted divine, died in Ireland in 1657. Whose son he was is not clear (Dict. of Nat. Biog.). His son Sir Robert Booth 1626-1681 was Chief Justice of Ireland. By his first wife — Potts, no issue. By his second wife — Oxedon, he had four daughters, no record of three of them, but one, Anne married a Robert Booth, b. about 1658 d. 1730, Arch-Deacon of Durham and Bristol, and son of First Lord Delamere. Their only son died in infancy and after Anne's death, no date recorded, Robert Booth married Mary Hales of county Kent in England, and by her had five sons and four daughters. Peerage authorities disagree as to these children. One son survived as we know, Nathaniel, 1709-1770, who became the Fourth Lord Delamere, m. Margaret Jones, all children died young. Robert's daughters: Elizabeth m. Charles Throop Esq. of London; Vera d. 1753, m. George Tynedale of Bathford, Summersetshire, his daughter Elizabeth married Earl of Conway, another Diana m. Sir Ralph Delaval. That leaves two daughters of Robert Booth, Mary and the other unnamed, unaccounted for. Burke in one record says Mary died unmarried, in another has her married to the man her sister Elizabeth married. In the Booth chart, Newberry library, previously mentioned, Mary's birth is recorded but no information otherwise, and no reference to a fourth daughter. No dates of birth are given anywhere, but as their father Robert died in 1730, the births of his nine children would reasonably fall into a period dating back to 1700 or shortly after. That time cycle corresponds with the synthetic date of the birth of the Booth lineage daughter in our ancestry. Either Mary, or her unnamed sister, could be the one sought. I am not saying either was. But both are eligible prospects, until someone eliminates them. Data in hand places the birth of James Caldwell's grandmother Mary at around 1740-45, and her mother's birth in the time zone of some of Robert's children or possibly some of his grandchildren. It is well to remember that this great grandmother of James Caldwell did not have to bear the last name of Booth to be of Booth stock.

The Armstrong Line

Tracing the Armstrong line naturally began with Gen. John Armstrong, revolutionary war figure, given much prominence in every biographical work and pin-pointed by Juliet. One object was to learn the exact relationship between the General and James Caldwell's grandmother, which relationship we know existed. Secondly, his ancestry is our ancestry, and therefore needs full consideration in a family history. Let us first sketch briefly the more ancient progenitors, and deal later with the figures closer to the present time, and to our other blood streams. Armstrong is one of the notable outstanding families in Scotch and Irish history all authorities agree. Several sources relate the old Scotch name was Fairbairn in that country and the northern areas of England. The story is told that an early Scottish King was wounded in battle, and a Fairbairn lifted the King from his horse and carried him to safety. For this feat of strength, the King said his name should be Armstrong—spelled Armestrongges. A famed Armstrong we know definitely was one of our ancestors was "Johnnie" of Gilknockie, 1513-1545, powerful border chieftain, a terror to his opponents, hero of many Scotch stories and ballads. He was descended from Thomas Armstrong, Lord of Morganton, Roxboroshire, Scotland. (Journal Am. Gen. Vol. 1). James Fifth of Scotland summoned the Laird of Gilknockie (he also lived in Eskdale and in Liddindale) and other chieftains, to meet him at Carlerig in 1545. When "Johnnie" and his band of 31 followers appeared, they were so handsomely dressed, and so well equipped, so haughty and bold, the King in envy and anger ordered them all immediately hung, and they were. ("The Great Historic Families of Scotland," by Taylor; "Scotch-Irish in America," by Hanna Vol. II). But "Johnnie's" brothers and his sons — among the latter another famous John — carried on the bold border activities. What happened in the next 85 years is not well recorded, but it would appear both England and Scotland authorities made it so hot for the aggressive Armstrongs they decided to move to Ireland. Authorities differ slightly regarding names and relationships, but most agree that "Christie Will" (Christopher) the famous Johnnie's grandson led the Armstrong clan to Fermanagh about 1630, settling near Enniskillen. "Christie's" great grandson James was the father of Gen. John Armstrong with whom we share a common ancestry. Some writers

give Edward or Edmund as the General's father, but Edward (d. 1723) was his grandfather. ("Chronicles of the Armstrongs" by James Lewis Armstrong, 1902; Burke's "Landed Gentry"; Terwinney's "Lineage of the Fermanagh Armstrongs"). The exact date of the emigration into Ireland is not so important, but a military muster roll of Fermanagh county in 163—contains the names of 41 Armstrongs.

Gen. John Armstrong was born Oct. 13, 1717, in Brookeborough, Fermanagh county, Ireland and m. Rebecca Lyon of Enniskillen, the county seat. He migrated to Carlyle, Pa. about 1745-48. (Pa. Archives 1853; Encyclopedia Americana; Western Pa. Mag. Vol. 10). His war record and civic record found in all biographical dictionaries. Some of his brothers preceded him to the U. S., some came with him, as did some of his Lyon connection and more of both families came later. How many brothers John had is not clear. Tracing some of their marriages did not disclose any direct progenitor of ours, although the age bracket falls in the same generation in which James Caldwell's great grandmother must have been born. Furthermore, following a suspicion — which may not be so wild as it seems — perhaps our ancestor, "closely related" to the General, may be one of his brothers. Or search might disclose an earlier born nephew who would be a likely candidate. We know that Gen. Armstrong surveyed not only in Carlyle, Pa. but in Lycoming county, where so many Armstrongs lived, as did James Caldwell's grandparents. One of those Armstrong families may have been Mary Kemp-lain's parents. No hint of that has been found, so it is just a suggestion.

The most complete geneology of Gen. John's family is found in the "Chronicles of the Armstrong's", but wider search disclosed other members not mentioned there. It seems pertinent to record here what has been uncovered. Besides Gen. John, b. in 1717, there is an older brother Edward, no birth date, who was killed by the Indians defending Ft. Granville, Pa. in 1756. Edward apparently brought his family to this country with him, no details, but left one son, "Gentle James", in Ireland. No record of this son's birth date or of his marriage.

Another brother, George, apparently unmarried, served in U. S. Indian wars, died in 1784.

Andro, sister, remained in Ireland, m. Lt. Graydon, no dates, no mention of issue.

William, b. 1735, d. 1819 in Phila. I read a letter written in the General's hand writing (Presbyterian Hist. Col, Phila., Pa.) dated Mayville, Ky. April 27, 1808, which stated his brother William was going to Phila. the next week. Some records apparently confused this brother with another William Armstrong, m. Jean Elliott, and who died in 1770.

Margaret, a sister of Gen. John, born in Enniskillen. One account says she m. John Lyon (Penna. Geneologies by Egle) in Ireland in 1728, all children born there, family came to U. S. in 1763. Their son William m. Alice, daughter of Gen. John. Another source says Margaret m. Rev. Duffield in Carlyle. The Margaret he married may have been the General's daughter, or the daughter of a brother.

The Kemplain Story

Dr. Juliet Caldwell in a letter to me in 1913 wrote: "My great grandfather, on my father's side, died at sea. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was killed by the Indians near Philadelphia. And his wife and children saw it while hiding behind some bushes." Regarding the death at sea of Robert Caldwell's father, I have found neither proof nor disproof, therefore accept her statement as fact. Neither has his first name been discovered, although the name Robert has crept in, but without verification. There is no data regarding his immediate lineage. His exact abode in Ireland is assumed from the close association with the Armstrong family, which is amply authenticated in numerous records. Both the Caldwell clan and the Armstrong clan came into Ireland at about the same time from Scotland, and settled in Fermanagh county, Ulster province. The towns of Enniskillen and Brookborough are especially mentioned. The factor of association is the basis for the belief that Robert Caldwell, James Caldwell's father, was born in that locality, and emigrated from there to America with his brothers. There is nothing to indicate that there were more in that party than the four brothers, all unmarried.

Regarding James Caldwell's maternal grandfather, Dr. Juliet was somewhat in error, but her statement provided a valuable clue, and I am able to present the factual story which should thrill with pride everyone of his descendants. It is authenticated by data gathered from several libraries. I am using throughout Juliet's spelling of his ancestor's name—Kemplain—but in official reports, and in historical records, it is spelled Campleton, Complén, Kemplin, Kimplain, Kemplen, Kempling, and Koplin, but there is no doubt as to his identity, that he is our ancestor, and that he was killed in action while on duty as Captain in the Continental army in the Revolutionary War. In transcribing the story his name will be variously spelled as it is found throughout the documents quoted. The most complete account, and the most frequent comments concerning him, are found in "Annals of Buffalo Valley" by John Blair Linn. (Newberry and Sondley libraries). Buffalo Valley was the area in Lycoming county, Pa. where Robert Caldwell and brothers and Captain Kemplain's family settled upon arrival in the U. S. The story: June 14, 1775, Congress authorized the raising of six companies of riflemen in Pennsylvania counties, and when formed, to march and join the forces in Boston,

known as the Continental Army. Thomas Campleton was a captain in Col. Samuel Hunter's battalion (Hunter was born in Ireland). He commanded five scouts against the Indians at Munsy's Creek, when he and his son were killed. (Indians and red coats were often joined together in this area) Col. Hunter writes: "I appointed Captain Thomas Kemplen to recruit a company under a resolve of Congress authorizing the Council (of the state of Penna.) to raise a company for each frontier county, and to appoint the officers thereof, in place of Captain John McElhatten, who is not in the county or expected soon. Kemplen engaged on the 7th of May (1776) and was of as much service as any man could be with the small company of men he had during the time. A number of his men who were taken prisoner at Ft. Freeland, have come home poor and naked."

The above letter was written by Col. Hunter to Gen. James Potter, dated Sunbury, Pa., Jan. 7, 1783. Included was a list of prisoners taken at Ft. Freeland, July 29, 1779. (Gen. James Potter was a member of the Executive Council and Maj. Gen. Pa. Militia. Col. Samuel Hunter was a member of the Committee of Safety in Phila. supervising the war effort in Penna. and officer in Pa. Militia. Their names do not appear in the Revolutionary War service rolls, so this information is placed here for the record.)

The narrative by Mr. Linn relates that on July 26, 1779, Captain Campleton's company was at Bosley's Mill, Chillisaquaque Creek. He had only thirty men, all from Northumberland county, all in deplorable condition. Later he went out with a scouting party of fourteen. They ran into a group of Indians and in the engagement, Captain Campleton shot one dead. The death of the Captain is told on page 198 as follows: "In a letter to Gen. Potter Col. Hunter states that Captain Thomas Kempling, as he writes it, and his eldest son, were killed by Indians at the mouth of Muncy's Creek on March 1781. In the petition of his widow who writes her name Mary Campleton, presented to the Assembly (Pa.) Sept. 23, 1784, she says: 'My husband and son with others went on a tour of duty up the West Branch early in the Spring of 1781, and lying one night at the mouth of Muncy Creek, in the morning the savages came on them, when my unfortunate husband and son, with one William Campbell, fell a sacrifice to all the cruelties and barbarities that savages could inflict, leaving your petitioner and six children. We were driven from house and home and so reduced that I am unable to return to the place we had improved upon'."

Corroborating the above is an item in the Lycoming county (Pa.) history by McGinness (Pa. Hist. Lib.) which says a Captain Thomas Kemplen was in that county in 1778-1780, and that Captain Kempling and his eldest son were killed by the Indians at Muncy's Creek in 1781 and in the petition of his widow, who signs her name Mary Campleton, says her husband's death left her with six children.

In the Linn records it is clearly shown that the men Capt. Kemplain commanded were very necessary for the protection of the settlers in that

area, because so many other men had been sent out of the state to engage in the battles against the British mostly along the seaboard. The Indians and the Tories took advantage of the situation to murder and plunder, the worst example being the Wyoming Massacre. Thus the small force which Captain Kemplain had was hard pressed and in a most dangerous situation. One incident mentioned said Captain Kemplain and his scouts, in Sept. 1778, swam Lycoming Creek 20 times in one day in pursuit of the Indians. On July 26, 1779, William Maclay wrote: "Northumberland county is in a deplorable situation, without a single man, except the militia of the county and Captain Kamplen with 14 men. Everything above Muncy Hill is abandoned. Forty savages have penetrated as far as Freeland Mill." In the Linn book the earliest date Captain Kemplain is mentioned is March 13, 1776, when a committee for the county met at the home of Frank Stone where a return of the officers was certified, and among the names are: "Capt. Simon Cool, and 1st Lt. Thomas Camplen, in Col. William Plunket's battalion." In another reference, dated Aug. 13, 1776, he was listed as Thomas Campling, member of the Northumberland county Safety Committee, representing Bald Eagle Township. Still another mention on Sept. 12, 1776, ordering a "supply of amunition be given Mr. Kempling for the defense of the county."

The names and dates in the data just related from Pennsylvania colonial records, play an important part in this narrative quite beyond establishing firmly the fact that our ancestor, Captain Thomas Kemplain, was an officer in the Continental Army and killed in action. Together with other dates and names found in widely separated sources, a basis of fact is created from which several reasonable deductions may be made, further illuminating our family history. This process of deduction I have found very helpful in geneology—in fact often necessary. This then is the place for some assumptions and deductions which I shall hold valid until some later researcher proves them unfounded by data I have been unable to locate.

Throughout the years all of us have taken it for granted that Robert Caldwell and Isabella Kemplain were married before coming to the U. S. This now is shown to be incorrect. We know Isabella was born in England Sept. 19, 1773. We know now her parents were in Penna. as early as March 13, 1776, on which date he was elected 1st Lt. in a military company. His election demonstrates he was well and favorably known to his neighbors, therefore he must have resided there for some months at least—how many not known. Isabella would be about two and a half years old when her father got his first military title, and considerably younger when her parents crossed the ocean.

Another deduction: When Robert Caldwell and his three brothers—David, William and John—came to America is not clear. But it is quite easy to determine the approximate date of his marriage to Isabella. Our records show their first child—John K.—was born Sept. 20, 1800. According to the birth cycle prevailing at that period, and the cycle of subse-

quent births to them, their marriage was in the early winter of 1799. It is a reasonable surmise her husband had been in the colony a year at least, possibly longer, before their wedding. On that theory we set our ancestor's arrival in America in 1797 or 1798.

From the data disclosed also comes a little light on the marriage of Mary Kemplain's parents, which is a very essential pivot in our family history as has been previously indicated. From the dates on the tombstone of Robert Kimplain (as spelled) in Erie cemetery, this older brother of Isabella was born in 1766. The eldest son of the family was killed the same day his father was slain. Adhering to our two year birth cycle, this first child of the Kemplain's was born in 1764, and Isabella's parents married approximately in 1763. This is on the assumption their first child was a son. This date will enter this narrative later.

This birth cycle also aids us in determining the date the Robert Caldwells moved from Lycoming county (or Northumberland, the boundaries were changed) to Erie county. Dr. Juliet tells of the journey across the mountains, alive with hostile Indians. Their first child, John K. was born Sept. 20, 1800. Their second child, Robert 1st, was born Feb. 25, 1802 (died in infancy). The third child, Booth was born May 14, 1803. Isabella carried Booth in her arms on that rough journey. He would be three months old in August, which was the month they arrived in Erie according to a note in my file. That establishes that important date.

More data is found in the first U. S. census of 1790. In Northumberland county, Mary Campleton is listed with one free white male 16 years and up (Robert) no white male under 16, but three white females including head of family. That leaves three children unaccounted for since her letter in 1784 when she wrote she had six children. In 1800, in Lycoming township, on the tax roll appears the name Robert Kemplen, farmer, and Mary Kemplain, widow. There is also recorded several years earlier, about 1780, a sale of land by Thomas Kemplen to a James "Curley" Armstrong. There is no doubt as to Robert Kemplain being a Caldwell relative. In a letter I have from Mrs. Jeannette Wilson of Erie—a daughter of John K. Caldwell, dated 1916—she writes: "Robert Kemplain was a bachelor and lived around among the Caldwell families in Erie county." He is buried in the John K. Caldwell lot.

The close association of the Caldwell and the Armstrong families in that same first U. S. census in Northumberland county is worthy of note. Eight Armstrong families with 36 individuals are listed; six Caldwell families (Hugh, Robert, Andrew, John, George, and Britton) with 29 individuals. In adjoining Mifflin county, eight Armstrong families, with 31 individuals are counted. The Robert Caldwell listed above could not be our ancestor as he had not yet arrived in U. S. But there is significance in this clustering of so many Caldwells and Armstrongs in this particular area, considering a like affinity was found in Fermanagh county, Ireland.

All that has been narrated of the Booth and Armstrong families, was to focus those two blood strains, united, in one individual — the maternal grandmother of James Caldwell. Our family tradition so declares, other data somewhat confirms, and so we accept it as a fact. It seems an elusive quirk of research, that a devoted descendant of that lady, has been unable to pin point her parents unqualifiedly. However there remains a hiatus from about 1710 to 1745. At about that latter date there must have been a wedding—else none of the descendants, listed in this family history, would be here.

Thus it behooves this narrator, some 220 years after the event, to take down a synthetic shotgun, and tie that nuptial knot, recognizing, as seems sure, the bridegroom was of Armstrong blood, and the bride possessing the Booth strain. Deduction indicates both were born around 1710-1720, were married about 1740, their daughter Mary, (positively identified) born about 1745, and married Thomas Kemplain about 1763. From that date down to the present year, 1959 the family records are verified, some briefly, some in detail, but verified, as you have already read.

The Hay Line

When James Caldwell married Sabals Wilson Hay on April 27, 1837, he of course knew the prominence her family held in Erie county, Penna. But he did not realize his marriage would unite, in his descendants, another strain of ancient forebears who had played a notable role in history in Scotland, and America particularly. Nor did he know her Hay ancestors were close neighbors, fourteen centuries ago, of his own progenitors in that area of Europe which is now northern France. Neighbors that sometimes fought each other, sometimes lived in amity. Eventually, as this narrative has mentioned, the Caldwells, the Booths, and the Hays crossed the English Channel from Normandy, into England, apparently in about the same century.

Had James Caldwell known any of this notable past, some of his children would have had some knowledge of it. But in our meagre family traditions, nothing about the Hay ancestry is found, little beyond the name of Sabals' father, even her mother's name was not known. It is with pleasure that I incorporate here the result of my research in this branch of our family, a record which adds tremendously to our family pride.

Most of the Hay geneologies read in this research, go back no farther than Normandy. Practically all agree the Hay ancestors landed in England from Normandy, bearing the name de la Haya or Haye. From that point on, until the Hay clan became prominent in Scottish history, there is very little mention as to dates, names and accomplishments. There are some Hay geneologists who assert a more ancient ancestor was Rollo (Trolf), the Dane, whose bold and bloody exploits along the coast of France, in the reign of Charles the Simple, are recorded in every history of that period in Europe, around 900-920. Rollo was pacified somewhat when the Province of Neustria was given him by the King of France, which he renamed Normandy. Six male successors later (Hume) was William the Conqueror, who won the throne of England at the battle of Hastings 1066. Accompanying him then, or emigrating soon after, were thousands of Normans, of high and low estate, whose strains merged with the ancient Britains, Angles, Saxons and Danes already there to produce the Englishman of today.

Our Hay ancestor to be pin-pointed in this era is William de Haya, and his line is quite accurately documented right through the present generation in Scotland and America. King Henry II of England, grandson of William the Conqueror, did not trust the native Britains, and so surrounded his court with Norman courtiers. Henry was having some arguments with Scottish royalty, and he summoned the Scottish King, Malcolm IV to come to England and do homage to him. (Hollinshed's "Historie of Scotland.") He took Malcolm to France with him in the war against the French King. Apparently one of the Norman courtiers assigned to guard the Scottish King, was a William de Haya. The relationship between the two became so close, that when Malcolm returned to Scotland he asked if William de Haya could not accompany him. This request was granted. Malcolm was crowned in his thirteenth year 1153 and he made William his Cup Bearer (advisor and counsellor). In "Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland," by Innis of Learney (Lord Lyon) is this recording: "William de Haya was Cup Bearer to Malcolm IV and William IV, the Lion. Married Eva, Lady of Petmulin, about 1178". (William IV succeeded to the kingship on the death of Malcolm IV).

On the big wheel genological chart of the Hay family in Scotland, which is official, it shows William de Haya in Scotland in 1160. A copy of this chart is owned by Mr. Townsend Hay of Black Mountain, N. C. which I have been fortunate to see often. As a matter of fact William de Haya was in Scotland at the time Malcolm was crowned 1153.

One of William's sons, about 1178, was created Baron of Erroll, (this is the name to consult in any research). Sir Gilbert, 5th of Erroll in 1314, when Robert Bruce reigned in Scotland, with whom he was allied, was created Hereditary High Constable of Scotland, which honor is still held unbroken by the head of the Hay clan, which makes the holder of the title ranking peer next to the Royal family of England. The exact wording of the decree: "In virtue of his office as Royal High Constable, the Earl of Erroll is the first subject after the royal blood and takes precedence of every other peer." In 1314 the Earl of Erroll was awarded the lands of Slains on the east coast, north of Aberdeen, where the ruins of the old castle still stand, which was the Hay headquarters for many years. The inhabitants of Slains were the original Celts, who settled in Scotland by way of Ireland. The Hay Baron was therefore overlord of this area. Here enters the name MacGaraidh—Celtic clan and the name means the same as Hay in Norman. The two clans are really one. The official Hay escutecheon, or shield, is part Norman and part Celtic. Without describing it in full, on each side stands a farmer with a yoke in his hand which identifies the clan with an interesting episode in history.

Here is the story. In 976 the Viking pirates landed at Luncarty on the river Tay. The Celtic clans gave battle. Plowing nearby were two

sturdy farmers. They had no arms, but grabbed the yokes from off their oxen, rushed into the fray with devastating and powerful strokes, and helped rout the invaders and saved Scotland. This service is therefore recorded in the Hay armorial and in the Hay clan motto, "Serva Jugum" — Save the Yoke. The present Chief of the Hay clan is a woman. Her exact title, "The Right Honorable Diana Denyse Hay, Countess of Erroll, Lady Hay and Slains, MacGaraidh, 31st Chief of Clan Hay." At the recent visit of Elizabeth, Queen of England in Scotland, our Lady Hay was always first in line next to the Queen. Numerically the Hay clan ranks third of all Scottish clans.

To emphasize how the Normans became Scotchmen and the part they played in Scottish history, the following from Sir Walter Scott's "History of Scotland," is pertinent: "Of the Norman barons, generally accounted the flower of Europe, Scotland received from time to time such numerous accessions that they may be said, with few exceptions, to form the ancestors of Scottish nobility, of many of the most distinguished families among the gentry."

The Hays and the Celts intermarried. For a period of about 500 years, many of them quite disturbing, the Hay family held many important governmental posts and distinguished themselves in military service. In 1715 we pick up the thread of our immediate ancestor, Col. John Hay, 1681-1740, of Cromlix, son of the Sixth Earl of ~~Kimwred~~. This was the Jacobite uprising. The side Col. John Hay espoused proved the losing one, and in all probability he thought it safer to flee Scotland than remain. Col. Hay accepted an offer from the Elector of Alsace Lorraine to a command post in the Scots Brigade of his army. The Elector's wife was a Stuart, of Scotland (English royal line) and the Hays and Stuarts were close friends. Col. Hay had a young son about ten years old and he took him to the Low countries with him. It is this son John, born in Scotland, about 1705, who is our Hay emigree to America. He married in Alsace Lorraine, also became a Colonel in the Scots Brigade there, and at least one of his sons served in that army with him.

Only meagre data has been found concerning this period. In his "Life of John Hay", Lorenzo Sears writes: "John Hay once said the first ancestors I ever heard of were a Scotchman, who was half English, and a German woman, who was half French" (This John Hay, who is quoted, was the Private Secretary to President Abraham Lincoln and a descendant of our emigree Col. John Hay, to whom he was undoubtedly referring). From "Scots and Scots Descendants in America," by MacDougall comes more definite information. In referring to the ancestor of Lincoln's Secretary MacDougall writes: "John Hay, who fought with the famous Scots Brigade in the Low Countries, and whose sons emigrated to America. Two grandsons fought with distinction in the Revolutionary War."

Practically all of the many Hay genealogies studied tell of the coming to America of Col. John Hay and his four sons. Some say in 1748,

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some say prior, some say 1750. The earlier date seems most likely. The landing port, Harve de Grace, Md. seems correct, and some indicate Berkeley, Va. as the destination. But all of those sources indicate that our emigree was the senior Col. Hay, who left Scotland with his son. The MacDougall quote quite definitely pin points our emigree was the junior Colonel, whose four sons were born in Alsace Lorraine and therefore grandsons of the senior Col. Hay. Sears states that of Col. John Hay's four sons, "two rendered distinguished service in the Revolutionary War." It will appear later that probably all four of these sons served in that war. As to their father, 1705 seems his correct birth date, and he would be 71 years old in 1776. There are several John Hay, or Hays, listed among Virginia's troops in that war but no further identification. One of them might have been our Col. John, old as he was.

"Hay and Allied Families", by Mrs. Anne Margaret (Suppes) Hay (Pa. His. Lib. Phila.) of Johnstown, Pa., writing of the emigree and his sons says they settled in Va. before 1748. Quote: "He and his son Adam remained in Va. some time. His other son John and two brothers settled in York, Northampton and Philadelphia counties, Pa." Much of her data corroborated by "The Family of Hay," by Charles J. Colcock (Pa. Hist. Lib.) who has quite a complete geneology and also by various other sources.

These four sons are essential to our family history. Adam, the eldest, born about 1725, served in the Palatine army. No record of his Revolutionary war service has been found, but Sears in his "Life of John Hay", says: "Adam received military training in Europe, and won favor with Washington, and after the war went to Lexington, Ky." That surely indicates he served in the war here. His great grandson was Lincoln's Secretary, and his descendants were scattered in Ind., Ill. and Ohio.

Another son was John, 1733-1810. Apparently the Johnstown authority quoted above is one of his descendants as she tells of his activities in great detail. She says he went to York in 1750 (he would be about 17 years old). First married in 1752, no issue. Had several children by his second wife. He held many public offices, member Provincial committees that met at Carpenter's Hall, Phila., served three years in Revolutionary war, made Lt. Col., close personal friend of Gen. Washington. Active in Lutheran church.

A third son named William, also born in Alsace Lorraine in 1739, died in 1812. He is our Hay more immediate ancestor. He moved to Lancaster county, Pa. exact year not known. His revolutionary war record best detailed in "Roll of Ancestors, Pa. Society Sons of the Revolution 1888-98" (Newberry Lib.) Quote: "1st Lt. Liberty company, Lancaster county Associates, May 17, 1775; Major, Aug. 18, 1776; Lt. Col. Aug. 30, 1776, First Lancaster county Pa. Battalion Flying Camp, Col. James Cunningham; Commassary of Forage Quarter Master's Department." Supplementing this the Penna. Magazine, Vol. II, page 465, (Pa. Hist. Lib.) mentions a Major William Hay commanding Lancaster

County militiamen in battle around New York City and Brooklyn in 1776. In Penna. Archives (2) XIII, page 300, is printed the muster roll of Liberty company of Londonderry, Lancaster county Pa. dated May 17, 1775, quote: "Resolved Jacob Cook be Captain, William Hay 1st Lt." Signed to the Muster roll are several Hay names among them a John Hay, who might be William Hay's son then 15 years old.

Other war data is found in "Historical Register of Officers in Continental Army, 1775-1776" by Hattman: "William Hay, Lt. Col. Cunningham's Penna. Battalion of the Flying Camp, June to Dec. 1776, died 1812." I found somewhere that William Hay was 75 years old at his death, so that establishes his birth date 1737. More about him and his sons later.

The name of Col. John Hay's fourth son is not yet definitely established, but there is data which seems conclusive. One geneology, quoted previously, says one son went from Va. to Northampton county Pa., another to Philadelphia county. We have established William in Lancaster county. He may have been in Phila. county previously, as there is a spread of about 27 years between his arrival in Va. and our first encounter May 17, 1775, when he was elected 1st Lt. of Liberty company. In Northampton county on the Muster roll appears a Capt. Melchoir Hay, dated May 22, 1775, in Williams company. Later in 1776 he joined the Flying Camp as a private in Capt. Runchos' company. (Pa. Archives 2-14, page 450). The DAR geneological records (93 page 244, and 115, page 137) give this data: A Capt. Melchoir Hay in 1775 commanded a company of Associates in Northampton county. Born in Germany. The record lists his death, 1794. He married Susanna Brotzman in 1751. This data pretty well authenticates him as the second son of Col. John Hay. The date of his marriage fits in with his probable removal to Penna., about 1750. He was a member of the Committee on Observation and Capt. of the Williams' Township company of Associates in 1775. The Battalion was the 5th of Penna. Associates. He died in Eaton, Pa. This from DAR files.

Data concerning Lt. Col. William Hay's family (Sabal's grandfather) is assembled from notes given me half a century ago by James Hay of Erie, Pa. — my mother's cousin—; from S. E. Nichols of Erie, whose information came from Harry Hay Nichols and Erie county records; from Mr. Townsend Hay, of Black Mountain, N. C. descendant of William Hay and Chief of the American Clan Hay, whose records and charts I have studied. My own researches contributed considerably to the American data which has been narrated above.

Lt. Col. William Hay married Sarah Atkinson in Lancaster county Pa. Two of their sons, John Hay born 1760, died 1846, and James Hay, born 1770, died 1849, went from Penna. to Maryland, exact year not known. John Hay remained a bachelor. James (Sabal's father) married Leannah Jeffries, probably about latter part of 1793 or early 1794. It is believed she and her family were residents of Maryland. James Hay, my informant, says his grandfather James Hay and family

lived in Hagerstown, Md. or near it for several years. Their oldest son, John Pressley Hay, was born in Md. Dec. 16, 1794. In the summer of 1802 James Hay, accompanied by his son John, then eight years old, and a colored servant came to Erie county Pa. and settled on a farm two miles south of the village of Fairview, on the old Pittsburgh road. He left his son and the servant and returned to Maryland to bring his wife and four other children, the family belongings and some cattle to their new home. William, one of the children was about six months old when the journey was made. It is believed James' older brother John was a member of this party, but he settled in Erie city, where he became the first postmaster 1804-1809. Records of Erie county show several of our Hay family held important county offices, two were in the War of 1812, eight descendants were in the Civil War — most of them officers — and two were with the AEF in France. In 1822 the Court House in Erie burned destroying all records. Three more children were born in Erie Co., Sabals being one.

When the children of James Hay were all married and his wife dead, James Hay and his brother John lived together in the old home place the last few years of their life. They are buried in the same Hay lot in the Old Center Burying Ground, three miles east of Girard, near the old Dobler Poor Farm. A methodist church once adjoined the burial ground, but it was removed to Fairview in 1850-1860, and was still in use a few years ago.

There are two lines in the American Hay family which no one besides myself seems to have heard about. These names do not appear in any Caldwell or Hay geneologies I have seen. These are the Wilson and the Fulton families. In the records of our relatives mentioning Sabals Hay sometimes Wilson is written as a middle name, sometimes omitted. The Caldwell family Bible shows the name Wilson with Sabals. It has been used throughout this narrative. Three of Sabals' children, as the geneological table will disclose, gave the name Wilson to one of their sons. Also Sabal's sister, Nancy, gave that name to a son. That is evidence that the Wilson ancestor was affectionately known to both the James Hay family, and the James Caldwell family.

In addition I have personal information regarding both of these forgotten names. In my teens I asked my mother, Sabal's daughter, why and for whom she gave my brother Garfield the second name of Wilson. She told me it was in memory of her mother's grandfather. As the paternal name would be Hay, the Wilson must have been on the maternal side. Therefore the maiden name of Leannah Hay would appear to be Wilson. The name Fulton does not seem to have been bestowed on any one. It comes into this record from a sentence in a letter from my mother to me, written before the turn of the century. It reads as follows: "Mother's grandfather was a Fulton, one of the FFV's, and owned slaves. That's where mother got her pride. "I don't attempt to explain

the apparent confusion in names or relationships. A Wilson-Fulton union might be the status of Sabals' maternal grandparents. We have no record that Jeffries was the maiden name of Leannah Hay. She may have been born a Wilson or a Fulton, married a Jeffries, widowed, and married James Hay.

There is an interesting item, that may be entirely foreign to our family, found in Egle's "Pennsylvania Genealogies." A Henry Fulton, born in Cecil county, Md. in 1768 married an Isabel Wilson, born 1773, died 1832, of Harrisburg, Pa. Also from "Records of Harford Co. Maryland," a James Fulton, born 1763 in Cecil Co. Md. is mentioned and his father came to America in 1748 from Scotland. Also in the 1790 U. S. census there is listed a Dr. James Fulton, with two free whites 16 years or older, two white females, and nine slaves. The same census registers in that county a William Jeffries, two white males, and three females. In Hay records both Hagerstown (Washington Co.) and Harve de Gras (Cecil Co.) are mentioned.

In the peaceful cemetery in Chillicothe, Ill., in the James Caldwell lot are buried: James Caldwell and his wife, Sabals Hay Caldwell, and these children: Cyrus, Walter and Jane. In the Henry Caldwell lot are buried: Henry Caldwell, his wife Margaret McMurray Caldwell, and these children: Jessie, Louis, and Roy, and James Caldwell's daughters, Juliet and Samantha.

ROBERT CALDWELL FAMILY

Robert (?) Caldwell, b.----- in Ireland, died at sea on voyage to America probably about 1797. His four sons:

David b. 1777 in Ireland, m. Mary Grier, died Erie Co. Pa.

William b.----- in Ireland, d. in United States.

John b.----- in Ireland, d. in United States.

Robert b. May 14, 1775 in Ireland, d. Feb. 1, 1831, Erie, Pa.
married about 1798-99.

Isabella Kemplain b. Sept. 4, 1773 in England, d. Mar. 18, 1840,
Erie, Pa. Daughter of:

Thomas Kemplain (varied spellings) b. in England (?) about
1740-45, d. Lycoming Co. Pa. Mar. 1781, m. about 1763 in
England Mary Booth (?) Armstrong (?) b. about 1740-45, d.---
Lycoming Co. Pa. after 1790.

Robert and Isabella Caldwell's Nine Children —

John Kemplain Caldwell, b. Sept. 20, 1800 in Lycoming Co. Pa.;
d. Mar. 28, 1872 in Erie, Pa.

Robert Caldwell 1st b. Feb. 25, 1802, Lycoming Co. Pa.;
d. July 14, 1802.

Booth Caldwell, b. May 14, 1803, Lycoming Co. Pa. d-----.

Mary Caldwell, b. April 1, 1805, Erie, Pa.; d. Sept. 3, 1849.

David Caldwell, b. Aug. 28, 1807, Erie, Pa.; d-----.

William M. Caldwell, b. Sept. 28, 1809, Erie, Pa.; d. July 25, 1856.

James Caldwell, b. Feb. 8, 1812, Erie, Pa.; d. Sept. 7, 1883.

Robert Caldwell, 2nd, b. April 13, 1814; d. April 11, 1831.

Thomas Armstrong Caldwell, b. Oct. 18, 1817, d.-----

JOHN KEMPLAIN CALDWELL FAMILY

John Kemplain Caldwell, b. Sept. 20, 1800; d. Mar. 28, 1872.
m. 1st:

Martha M. McClure, b. Jan. 7, 1806; d. Jan. 18, 1856.
Sophia Caldwell b. Sept. 1, 1824; d. April 11, 1920.
Cassandra Caldwell, b. Jan. 27, 1826; d. May 27, 1874.
George Caldwell, b. Nov. 8, 1827; d.-----
Louisa Caldwell, b. Aug. 31, 1829; d. May 17, 1850.
Harriet Caldwell, b. Aug. 23, 1931; d. May 12, 1858.
Charles Caldwell, b. Aug. 11, 1833; d.-----
Giles Caldwell, b. Oct. 26, 1835; d.-----
Letitia Caldwell, b. May 18, 1838; d. Jan. 31, 1892.
m. 2nd:

Nancy ----- b. Sept. 22, 1809; d. April 1, 1869.
Ann Caldwell, b. June 14, 1841; d. Dec. 17, 1891.
Jeannette Caldwell, b. Sept. 30, 1845; d. Mar. 31, 1928.
Agnes Caldwell, b. June 9, 1846; d.-----
Franklin Caldwell, b. June 4, 1849; d. Mar. 7, 1850.

JAMES HAY FAMILY

(1) James Hay, b. 1770, Lancaster Co. Pa., d. Erie, Pa. 1849.
m. about 1793.

Leannah Jeffries, b. -----; d. -----.

(2) John Pressley Hay, b. in Maryland, Dec. 16, 1794,
d. Sept. 2, 1871. Married Nancy Laughlin.

(2) James Hay, b. in Maryland.

(2) Nancy (Polly) Hay, b. in Maryland.
Married William Catlin.

(2) William Hay, b. Md. 1802, d. 1883.
Married Juliette Dempsey.

(2) Elizabeth (Betsy) Hay b. 1804, Erie Co.
Married John Wheaton.

(2) Sabals Wilson Hay, b. Dec. 5, 1813, in Erie Co. d. Dec. 11, 1894.
Married James Caldwell, b. Feb. 8, 1802, d. Sept. 7, 1883.
Twins:

(2) Duffield Hay, b. Dec. 5, 1813.

Burials in Erie Cemetery

For the record, the Superintendent of the Erie (Pa.) Cemetery lists the following data as to burials and tombstones inscriptions in the John K. Caldwell lot:

Section H-Lot No. 18. Lot owner, John K. Caldwell, purchased 1855. The following are buried on above named lot:

	Birth Date	Death Date
Robert Caldwell	May 14, 1775	Feb. 1, 1831
Isabella Caldwell	Sept. 4, 1773	March 18, 1840
Robert Caldwell, Jr.	April 13, 1814	April 11, 1831
(The three above re-interred 4-5-1855 from elsewhere).		
Robert Kimplain	March 30, 1766	July 2, 1845
Franklin Caldwell	Jan. 4, 1849	March 7, 1950
Louiza Caldwell	Aug. 31, 1829	May 17, 1850
(The two immediately above Reinterred 4-5-1855).		
Martha Caldwell	No record	Jan. 18, 1856
	(Birth date Jan. 7, 1806)	
Harriet Caldwell	Aug. 23, 1831	May 12, 1858
Nancy Caldwell	Sept. 22, 1809	April 1, 1869
John Caldwell	Sept. 20, 1800	March 28, 1872
Cassandra Caldwell	Jan. 27, 1826	May 27, 1874
Child of Charles Caldwell	April 19, 1876	April 23, 1876
Ellen Caldwell	About 36 years old	June 27, 1876
Letitia Caldwell	48 years old	Jan. 31, 1892
Ann Caldwell	53 years old	Dec. 17, 1894
Sophia Caldwell	Sept. 1, 1824	April 11, 1920
Jannette C. Wilson	Sept. 26, 1843	Mar. 31, 1928
Nellie M. Knoll	Dc. 12, 1856	Dec. 20, 1935

James Caldwell Family

From family Bible — supplemented by descendants

- (1) James Caldwell, b. Erie Co. Pa. Feb. 8, 1812; d. Sept. 7, 1883. Married April 27, 1837.
 Sabals Wilson Hay, b. Erie Co. Pa. Dec. 5, 1813; d. Dec. 11, 1894.
- (2) Juliet-Caldwell, b. May 18, 1838; d. May 17, 1931, unmarried.
- (2) Samantha Caldwell, b. Dec. 20, 1839; d. July 29, 1922, unmarried. (twin)
- (2) Diantha Caldwell, b. Dec. 20, 1839; d. Feb. 8, 1901. (twin)
 Married Nathaniel Reuben Weede, b. Dec. 4, 1836; d. April 3, 1924.
- (3) Luna Weede, b. June 23, 1867.
 Married Samuel Ralston Jamieson, b. Dec. 28, 1866; d. Jan. 17, 1958.
- (4) Lucile Corrine Jamieson, b. April 17, 1895.
 Married Floyd Emmett Farquear, b. Jan. 28, 1895.
- (5) Phyllis Farquear, b. Nov. 20, 1923.
 Married George Washington Seabrook III, b. Dec. 19, 1921.
- (6) George Washington Seabrook IV, b. April 10, 1949.
- (6) Cynthia Seabrook, b. Feb. 13, 1951.
- (6) Susan Seabrook, b. April 14, 1954.
- (5) Floyd Malcolm Farquear, b. Oct. 23, 1926.
- (5) David Alan Farquear, b. Jan. 26, 1928.
 Married Mary Ann Dolan, b. May 12, 1932.
- (6) David Randell Farquear, b. June 4, 1954.
- (6) Tracy Ann Farquear, b. Nov. 20, 1959.
- (5) Winston Jamieson Farquear, b. Nov. 29, 1929.
 Married Diane Lucile Reed, b. July 17, 1938.
- (4) Earl Ralston Jamieson, b. May 3, 1897.
 Married Marianna Gray, b. Jan. 20, 1899.
- (5) Marian Louise Jamieson, b. Aug. 29, 1926.
 Married Jack Henry Eddy, b. Nov. 21, 1928.

- (6) Keith Jamieson Eddy, b. April 29, 1955.
- (6) Craig Richard Eddy, b. July 13, 1957.
- (5) Carol Jean Jamieson, b. Dec. 12, 1928.
Married Jack L. Trimmingham, b. Jan. 19, 1932.
- (6) Janet Lee Trimmingham, b. June 4, 1956.
- (6) Susan Lynn Trimmingham, b. July 25, 1958.
- (5) Catharine Marie Jamieson, b. June 29, 1930.
- (5) Donald Gray Jamieson, b. Sept. 2, 1931.
Married Beverly Collins, b. April 2, 1935.
- (6) Deborah Susanne Jamieson, b. Dec. 22, 1953.
- (6) Virginia Anne Jamieson, b. April 15, 1955.
- (6) Karen Elaine Jamieson, b. July 30, 1956.
- (6) Margaret Ellen Jamieson, b. Nov. 8, 1958.
- (5) Richard Weede Jamieson, b. June 13, 1935.
- (5) Glenn Ralston Jamieson, b. July 30, 1937.
Married Shirley Peterson, b. June 9, 1939.
- (6) Julie Ann Peterson, b. Feb. 14, 1959.
- (5) Allan Ramsey Jamieson, b. Aug. 13, 1939.
- (3) Fred Lewis Weede, b. Sept. 14, 1873.
Married Ethel Maude McGee, b. Oct. 30, 1874, d. June 2, 1956.
- (3) Garfield Wilson Weede, b. Nov. 26, 1880.
Married Rachel Ethyle Porter, b. May 1, 1881.
- (4) Dorothy Ethyle Weede, b. Aug. 19, 1909.
Married Frank Derwood Bethel, b. Oct. 15, 1910.
- (5) Garfield Derwood Bethel, b. Mar. 27, 1936.
- (4) Richard Garfield Weede, b. Sept. 26, 1911.
Married Margaret Lou Dunton, b. Oct. 27, 1912.
- (5) Richard Dunton Weede, b. Jan. 4, 1939.
- (2) Mary Ann Caldwell, b. Sept. 12, 1841; d. Sept. ----, 1913.
Married William Root, b. May 19, 1843, d. June ----, 1913.

- (3) Harry Coleman Root, b. Feb. 7, 1868; d. Dec. 2, 1895, unmarried.
- (3) Nellie Estella Root, b. Dec. 1, 1871; d. Mar. 27, 1947.
Married William Turnbull, b. Sept. 28, 1868; d. July 30, 1944.
- (4) Mary Evelyn Turnbull, b. Oct. 23, 1902.
Married Cyril Brown Ritchie, b. Oct. 17, 1903.
 - (5) Margaret Ann Ritchie, b. May 21, 1933.
 - (5) William Thomas Ritchie, b. Nov. 10, 1936.
 - (5) Elizabeth Jane Ritchie, b. Dec. 30, 1940.
- (4) Beatrice Turnbull, b. Oct. 10, 1906.
Married Carl Cleveland Samel, b. Mar. 6, 1888.
- (3) Jessie May Root, b. Nov. 26, 1873.
Married James Collins, b. Nov. 21, 1871; d. Nov. 11, 1951.
- (3) Alice Caldwell Root, b. Feb. 22, 1876; d. Nov. 11, 1951, unmarried.
- (2) Sarah Jane Caldwell, b. Feb. 17, 1843; d. Sept. ----, 1924, unmarried.
- (2) Henry Franklin Caldwell, b. May 3, 1845; d. Nov. 18, 1919.
Married Margaret McMurray, b. Feb. 2, 1847; d. Aug. 3, 1928.
- (3) Jessie Maude Caldwell, b. Feb. 28, 1877; d. June 5, 1923, unmarried.
- (3) Louis Henry Caldwell, b. Oct. 28, 1878; d. Feb. 11, 1938, unmarried.
- (3) James Wilson Caldwell, b. Feb. 25, 1881.
- (3) Roy Wheaton Caldwell, b. May 19, 1883; d. May 14, 1909, unmarried.
- (3) Anne Margaret Caldwell, b. July 21, 1885.
- (2) Alice Caldwell, b. Oct. 22, 1846; d. Oct. 15, 1847.
- (2) Cyrus Wright Caldwell, b. Oct. 5, 1848; d. April 12, 1872, unmarried.
- (2) Walter Scott Caldwell, b. Feb. 27, 1851; d. Nov. 6, 1906, unmarried.
- (2) Clara Ellen Caldwell, b. April 6, 1853; d. Jan. 24, 1927.
Married William Thomas Wiley, b. Mar. 1, 1852; d. Dec. 11, 1928.
- (3) Edith Maud Wiley, b. June 10, 1881; d. Nov. 17, 1952.
Married Benjamin Burnbridge Johnson, b. Sept. 18, 1877; d. Dec. 23, 1955.

- (4) Harold Thomas Johnson, b. Oct. 9, 1909.
Married Carol Secret Hughes, b. Dec. 4, 1912.
- (5) Robert Richard Johnson, b. Nov. 4, 1939.
- (5) William Bruce Johnson, b. June 26, 1944.
- (5) David Hughes Johnson, b. June 30, 1945.
- (4) Marion Aileen Johnson, b. July 11, 1912.
Married William George Ford, b. Dec. 10, 1908.
- (5) Gary Lee Ford (adpd.) b. Dec. 18, 1950.
- (5) Barbara Jean Ford (adpd.) b. April 16, 1953.
- (4) Edith Mae Johnson, b. Aug. 10, 1916.
Married Wilbert Fleming Newton, b. Sept. 26, 1914.
- (5) Stephen Edward Newton, b. June 11, 1942.
- (5) James Douglas Newton, b. July, 19, 1944.
- (5) Mary Jeanne Newton, b. Oct. 4, 1948.
- (5) Thomas William Newton, b. Dec. 15, 1953.
- (3) Minnie Adell Wiley, b. June 21, 1883.
Married David Albert Ewing, b. Oct. 17, 1877; d. Nov. 30, 1957.
- (4) Marjorie Winifred Ewing, b. April 21, 1910.
Married Arnold Carlson, b. Jan. 25, 1909.
- (5) Marilyn Lenore Carlson, b. April 19, 1942.
- (5) Douglas Wiley Carlson, b. Oct. 27, 1946.
- (3) Ralph Wilson Wiley, b. Aug. 9, 1886; d. Feb. 7, 1948.
Married Mary Elizabeth Benson, b. Oct. 13, 1887; d. Feb. 28, 1948.
- (2) Ada Estelle Caldwell, b. Jan. 16, 1859; d. -----.
Married Albert Stuber, b. -----; d. -----.
- (3) Walter Stuber, b. -----; died (4 yrs. old).
- (3) Annis Stuber, b. -----, 1884; d. -----, 1908.
Married William Clay Sturm, b. -----.
- (4) Ursula Ruth Sturm, b. Mar. 9, 1908.
Married Benjamin Weeks, b. -----.
- (5) Elmer Eugene Weeks, b. May 26, 1927.

